

## Orleans County Monitor.

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GEORGE H. BLAKE, Editor.  
E. H. WEBSTER, Publisher.

Barton, Vt., Jan. 31, 1876.

"After shall the Press the People's rights maintain,  
Chained by Influence and unbridled by pain;  
Here patriot Truth her glorious progress draws,  
Plunged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

A startling sensation was caused in Boston on Tuesday, by the discovery that E. D. Winslow, a promoter of the gospel, a noted business man, and one of the owners of the Boston Daily Post had absconded, leaving forged notes, acceptances unpaid, and indebtedness to the amount of nearly a half million dollars. His career is very similar to that of Lucius B. Pond of Worcester, who, on the same day, was sentenced to fifteen years in the Massachusetts State Prison. The whereabouts of Winslow is as great a mystery as that of Tread. The frequency of financial irregularities, and the subsequent escape of the criminals, seems to call for an asylum, in some distant spot or corner of the earth, where they can escape to find a home, before making their journey to tophet. This man, like Pond and many others, stood well in society, and the church as well as the business community of Boston, is shocked at his downfall. "How are the mighty fallen."

### CONGRESS.

The proceedings of congress for some days past, have not been upon matters and measures of importance. The House passed the centennial appropriation bill, giving \$1,500,000 to the enterprise, after a long debate. The excitement growing out of the exciting debate on amnesty has somewhat abated. Some of those who are seeking political capital are looking for matters of scandal, and a series of "investigation" will be started in a few days. As we predicted, the chief business at Washington this winter, is the preparation for the political campaign of the year, with the making and unmaking of presidential candidates. If any legislation is needed by the country, it would seem important at this time, if it could be done at once.

### POLITICAL ASPIRANTS.

The great political contest of 1876 is commencing, and already partisans and the partisan press are preparing to wage a bitter war with political opponents. Men who have hitherto stood well at home, and merit public esteem, are to be maligned and belittled for the only reason that they have permitted themselves to stand in nomination for office. The party in power will be arraigned, during the few months to come, and faults and follies that, if true, would ruin the party and disgrace the nation, will be ascribed to it—all for the purpose of making capital against the Republican party. On the other hand, every discreditable record of democracy, and every mistake of Democratic politicians, present and past, will be berided in the partisan Republican press, and decanted upon by Republican stump orators. Honest and patriotic men, seeking the truth and the best good of state and nation, will become bewildered and disgusted in their attempts to discover, amid a mass of slander and falsity, who are the best men, and what are the best measures to be supported in the coming election. The air will be foul with calumny and strife. Politicians, and in closely contested districts, townsmen and neighbors will grow ugly over political issues, and harbor for years ill-will occasioned by these foolish controversies.

This is all wrong. Politics, like other matters, should be fairly and temperately discussed. The people, though it may be different with politicians, seek and demand such offices and such laws as shall contribute most to public good. Political discussions, if they are fair, may serve to enlighten the public; but when they are engaged in by zealous partisans, they only serve to make bigots and fools.

The "honest half," as Gen. Bartlett puts it, of each party demands wise measures, wholesome laws, honest officers and a pure administration of town, state and national affairs.

The other half, or that portion of each party that seeks office and place merely for the honor of it, or the opportunity to grow rich in some way while in office, care little for public good or common decency. But because some officers in a party dishonor themselves and disgrace their party, it is not right to condemn every officer and every principle of that party. There are many patriotic, noble men that have risen to public esteem on account of their honesty and ability; they have been promoted by the suffrage of an honest constituency, and they carry integrity and wisdom to the halls of legislation, to the bench and to other positions which they occupy. In this period of political excitement and hatred, such men are labeled and abused by the opposite party, if not suspected by their own. As an instance of this, we refer to the times when Abraham Lincoln was called by many partisan papers a baboon, an ignoramus, and traduced and abused by the vilest language possible. The accusations brought against the President have been weighty and numerous enough to have buried his name in obloquy, had one-tenth of them been true. The scandal-mongers are still busy and we shall learn, if we credit the stories yet to be invented during the year, of a vast amount of wickedness in high political places. But there is virtue among republicans yet, and there are honest democrats, notwithstanding the slanders heaped on both of these parties. The enthusiastic

partisan may find some virtue outside his own party. In these days of slander, it will be safe to discard the greater part of all we hear in regard to the misdeeds of public officers; some of them may be rascals, but it will be just not to condemn them until some proper tribunal shall have pierced through guilt. A lying newspaper with a busy set of gossiping correspondents will accuse every public officer in the United States of malfeasance in the course of a month; and the next month may have its allegation nearly all false. When the people shall better inform themselves on the important matters pertaining to national welfare, and shall vote for principles, not parties or particular leaders, a better era will have come.

The State campaign in New Hampshire appears to be pretty well mapped out. The two candidates—Cheney, Republican, who has served as Executive since June last with apparent satisfaction, and Marcy of Portsmouth, a representative of the old Bourbon class of Democrats, are undergoing the usual fire of censure and eulogy. The former is a prominent and popular citizen of Manchester, and the latter a retired sea captain of wealth and advanced years. Both men have had experience in public affairs. Marcy having served in both branches of the Legislature. The differences of the party platforms seem fewer than ever before, or rather the points of agreement are several. For instance, Republicans and Democrats are united in favor of a tariff for revenue only; a sound currency, based on and convertible into coin—though the Democrats insist that their political opponents are responsible for the rag money plague; of the preservation of the common school system, which, by the way, appears to have been dragged forth for championship, when its safety is not even questioned; of considering Grant ineligible for a third term; and of sympathy with the reform temperance movement so far as it deals morally and not legally with the subject. As to points of disagreement, the Republicans would hold the general Government responsible for the protection of citizens, while the Democrats would assign this duty solely to each State; the former claim also that they should still hold the reins of administration, because of their unquestioned allegiance, while the Democrats point significantly to paralysis of business, corrupt currency, enormous taxation and multitudinous instances of extravagance and fraud as proof that a change of rule is demanded. But the most important question at issue is likely to be that of the legality of the actions of co-ordinate branches of the government, having special reference to the course of Gov. Weston and his council last year relative to senatorial vacancies, which course the Republicans strongly condemn and their opponents as emphatically indorse.

A week ago last Saturday, the wife of Sir Hugh McKenrick of Montreal, P. Q., the Canadian Premier, eloped with John Brydges, son of the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, taking two children with her. Their absence being immediately discovered, the telegraph was at once called into requisition and all points guarded, while a brother of the lady started in pursuit. The guilty couple were overhauled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city, and taken in custody, but the Justice before whom they were taken decided that their arrest was arbitrary, and discharged them. The brother of the lady soon made his appearance, and endeavored to induce his sister to return home, but without avail, and the couple took the cars for Philadelphia just in season for Brydges to avoid arrest on the charge of abduction. Sir Hugh McKenrick, the injured husband, is a prominent and widely known ship owner and millionaire. His wife is the niece of Sir Hugh Allen, President of the Bank of Montreal. She is a handsome brunette of 23, and the mother of four children. Brydges, who was formerly a lieutenant in the British army, resigned some months ago to take a position in the Government railroad service, at the solicitation of his father, whose most confidential assistant he soon became, and was intrusted with important business in connection with railroad affairs. He is 29 years of age, a handsome, manly looking fellow, and of excellent family.

**NORMAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.**—The examinations and exhibition given at the close of the winter term of the State Normal School at Johnson, were very creditable affairs, and showed that the students had received excellent instruction, of which they had made good use. The class numbered seven, two in the second course and five in the first. All were successful. President Buckham delivered an able lecture to the students Thursday evening, the subject of which was "Human Life a Fine Art." The names and the residences of the graduates class are as follows: Second course, Verona Fitch, Johnson; Mary L. Fullington, Cambridge; 1st course, Sarah J. Bryant, Iraaburg; Abbie M. Carpenter, Johnson; Sarah B. Parmelee, Johnson; Lillie A. Waterman, Johnson; Emogene C. Wheelock, Lowell.

Mrs. G. W. Rowell of Tunbridge, is a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin, the heroic woman, who, in 1691, being taken by the Indians at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and led a captive towards Canada, when near Concord, N. H., killed nine of them in the night time, while they slept, and liberated herself and two other female captives. Mrs. Rowell has in her possession the identical towel in which Mrs. Dustin wrapped the scalp of the Indians.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

(From our own Correspondent.)

### A RULE VIOLATED.

Rule 77 of the House of Representatives says, in regard to the Committee on Appropriations:

"It shall also be the duty of the said committee, within thirty days after their appointment, at every session of Congress, commencing on the 1st Monday of December, to report the general appropriation bills for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for consular and diplomatic expenses; for the army; for the navy; for the expenses of the Indian Department; for the payment of invalid and other pensions; for the support of the Military Academy; for fortifications; for the service of the Post Office Department and for mail transportation by ocean steamers, or in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure. And said committee shall have leave to report said bills (for reference only) at any time. In all cases where appropriations cannot be made specific in amount the maximum to be expended shall be stated, and each appropriation bill, when reported from the committee, shall, in the concluding clause, state the sum total of all the items contained in said bill."

The rule is imperative and mandatory and not permissive in its wording, it says "It shall be the duty of the committee, &c." Over fifty days have passed since the first Monday in December and the committee, which is presided over by Sam. Randall, salary grabber, reformer, &c., has not yet reported any of the bills required to be put before the House within thirty days. But then reformers are entitled to such privileges. It works this inconvenience, that no business can be done by either House and it is suspected that Mr. Randall and his party intend by their action, to clog the wheels of government, and leave the Administration on the first of July, without any appropriations to run the government on. It is well understood that the appropriation bills will be vigorously discussed in the House, and that the Senate will not consent to any deduction from the estimates that will embarrass the Administration.

The tactics of Mr. Randall are to withhold the bills as long as possible, and thus force the Senate to agree to the amount appropriated without discussion, so that the bills can be passed previous to June 30. The Ways and Means Committee cannot determine the manner of raising the revenue until they know the amount required, and the Senate cannot consider the revenue bills until the House has passed them. Such a course is worthy of the small brain of Randall.

### THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Every four years this committee is re-organized for the pending canvass, and the republican caucus last week appointed a committee consisting of Senators Cragin and West, and Representatives Wheeler of New York, Hunter of Indiana, Lynch of Mississippi, Burdard and Page. The duty of this committee is to select one Member of Congress from each State and territory to act as a Congressional executive committee in Washington, and the duty of this second committee is to provide documents and speakers for campaign purposes.

It is probable that Senator Howe will be chairman of the committee, and Mr. Ed. P. Brooks, editor of the National Republican, will, it is said, be appointed secretary, in lieu of Judge Edmunds, postmaster of this city.

### THE THIRD TERM.

Dame rumor says that President Grant has formally signified to leading republicans that he is not, and will not be, a candidate before the republican convention, nor will he accept a renomination, if tendered. This will probably set the third term spoke at rest, and allow Bennett of the Herald, once more, to slumber quietly a night.

**SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.** The Southern Republicans resident or sojourning in the District, and the Southern Republican members of Congress have determined to hold a meeting soon, which will be public, and at which their views on the situation will be presented for the consideration of the Republicans of the country. Several addresses by the ablest men of the party will be made.

### PRESERVING TIMBER.

The House committee on public lands are considering a bill which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Forestry, whose duty it shall be "to ascertain the amount of forest products annually taken for consumption and exportation, the probable supply for future wants; the best means for renewal and preservation; the influences of forests upon climate, and such other matters upon this subject as may be of interest to the country." The measure is an important one, as it is well known that the wholesale destruction of our forests promises a scarcity of timber in the near future, and has already caused marked climatic change.

### CONGRESSIONAL DEBATING.

The New York Herald, in speaking of the debates that have already occurred in Congress, says that "A body like Congress is never so usefully engaged as when debating." While this sentiment is not the popular idea on the subject, it comes very near the truth. All general measures proposed should be fully, freely and elaborately discussed. The people of the United States have the right to know why their representatives favor or oppose the adoption of any law, so that they may determine whether such representatives are acting wisely or not. On the other hand, the New York World advises the Democrats to

abstain from speaking, and from a partisan standpoint, the World is right, unless its party can bring the tongues of such speakers as Ben. Hill of Georgia, and Beverly Tucker of Virginia.

The New York World, of the 24th, reads the Democratic members a long lecture on their duties, and tells them that a vote for the Centennial appropriation is a vote "to dishonor the party." It alone of all the northern papers endorsed the infamous harangue of Ben. Hill, in which the North was accused of atrocities equal to those committed at Andersonville, and it is almost alone among northern papers in opposing the appropriation to make our Centennial celebration an assured success.

**SUBSIDIES.** Bills almost innumerable are before Congress asking subsidies for works of only local importance, and it is feared that some of them will pass.

The one work of great national importance, the Texas Pacific bill, asks no monetary aid, only a guarantee of the interest on the bonds, which will place them at par and enable the work to commence at once and be completed without delay. The passage of this act would tend greatly to relieve the present stringency of the money market, as it would put to work thousands of artisans in coal, iron and timber, besides an immense number of laborers, all of whom are now idle, and would give an impetus to all classes of business.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The body of the chevalier Rossi was cremated at Milan, Italy, last week. It was placed in a furnace and the heat raised to one thousand degrees of Fahrenheit. At the end of an hour nothing "but a pinch of delicate dust" remained. John Bright, the veteran English reformer, made an extremely rapid speech at Birmingham last week. He advocated an entire change in the system of elections, under which at present Birmingham, with 60,000 inhabitants, has three representatives in Parliament, and 60,000 other people, in various constituencies, have seventy members. Costellar, the representative republican of Spain, was beaten for the Cortes in the late election, showing a decided change in that country in favor of monarchical institutions. No new complications have arisen as to Turkey or Egypt, but the questions concerning them are but smoldering volcanoes that may at any moment deluge Europe in blood.

MAXWELL.

## LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25th, 1876.

**EDITOR MONITOR:**—The city seems to be suffering from an epidemic of crime of all grades, which, during the last few months, has kept the police court and the corner pressed with business, and so crowded the State prison at Sing Sing that the warden, writes that but few more prisoners can be received. Beside the multitude of minor offences, larcenies, defalcations, burglaries, and the like, the number of which is, of course, largely attributable to hard winter, the average of murders for the times, so far, must be nearly two per week, many of them being of special atrocity. "Murderer's Row," as one line of cells in the Tombs is called, is but too well filled; three executions have already occurred in the jail yard, and numbers more await the rope or executive clemency—that is, if they are not decided to be a fortunate lunatics, more to be pitied than blamed, and thus avoid conviction altogether. This insanity dodge has been pushed to such brazen length in the courts of this State that the public gaze has begun to rise against it; and already a bill is under discussion which will give judges no discretion in sentencing this large class of "insane" homicides, who, under its provisions, go into immediate confinement in an asylum, especially provided for their reception, and stay there till they die, beyond the reach of medical discharge or gubernatorial pardon. The passage of this bill, if it occurs, will cover a multitude of legislative sins on the part of our Albany Solons, and will put a healthy check on the use of tactics which have many a time defrauded the gallows of its just dues.

A long article appears in the Times of this morning, the contents of which are valuable to any one interested in statistics of such crimes. It gives a list of the murders which have been reported in New York during the five years ending with last month, together with the fate of the criminals. The number foots up two hundred and eighty-one, and of this army of man-killers only seven have expiated their crime on the gallows, and over one-fourth of the whole list never were brought to trial at all. It is a shameful showing, and is enough to convince any one that justice in New York is indeed a blind goddess, too blind to catch and punish the offenders against her laws. It is a most eloquent arraignment of "Boss" government, especially in its judicial ramifications, and ought to awaken sufficient popular indignation to inaugurate some genuine reforms.

The name of Longfellow in literature seems to be somewhat as was the mantle of Elijah in the prophecy. Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow, a nephew of the poet, has entered the field, and promises to attain distinction as editor of the American Architect, the elegant weekly connected with the new year by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. And he has a journal which is in every way one to be proud of. Its design, which the opening numbers ably sustain, is to cover the entire range of construction and decoration, and thus to render important service to architects, builders, interior decorators, and all interested in their work.

In mechanical execution it is incomparably the finest special publication in the country, its make-up embracing everything that is refined and recherche to the publisher's art. The paper is excellent, the typography beyond reproach, and the illustrations, of which each number contains several pages, printed by the new heliotype process, are many of them, worthy to be framed and placed on the walls of library or hall.

The American Institute of Architects has shown its confidence in the American Architect by adopting it as the official organ of that body, but its interest is not confined to the professions to which it is especially dedicated. It will prove a welcome visitor in every home where beauty and culture are sought and appreciated.

A little incident not down in the bills occurred at Wallack's the other evening. Mr. Wallack was playing Col. White in "Home," when some one called his attention to a large vase of paper flowers which stood on the mantle-piece against one of the side scenes, and which had in some way caught fire. The light material blazed up to a startling height, and it would have been the easiest thing imaginable to precipitate a panic, which, in the crowded state of the house, would have had a most disastrous effect. Mr. Wallack saw the danger, and, without betraying the least surprise, or changing his manner, stepped to the mantle-piece, removed the vase out from the inflammable canvas, and quietly watched it burn itself out. When the last sparks had been extinguished, Mr. W., who, as "Col. White," had just been ordered to leave the house when the accident delayed his reply, said, "Well, if I must leave your house, I have at least saved it from burning," and went on with his lines. The roar of applause which followed can be better imagined than described.

Montague and Rignold, those dreadful destroyers of female peace of mind, having broken the hearts of all the New York ladies, are now playing in Brooklyn, where they are creating equal havoc. At a forthcoming auction sale in Brooklyn, will be sold "Paradise Lost," one of the last finished and greatest works of Hiram Powers. It is expected to bring a very large figure.

A largely-advertised auction-sale of the pictures and bric-a-brac belonging to Mr. W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has just been held. The sale occupied two evenings, and netted something like \$15,000. RADIX.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, the dead body of ex-Gov. Frank Thomas of Maryland, was found upon the railroad track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, unattended, except by a brute upon the head, it is supposed, from being hit by a passing train while engaged in securing some sheep which he was preparing to shelter upon a farm he owned in the vicinity. Gov. Thomas was 77 years old at the time of his death. He had been in public life in various positions from early manhood. When the late civil war broke out, Gov. Thomas, then in his 61st year, delivered a speech in the First Street Theatre, Baltimore, which inspired the Union sentiment of the State, was echoed over the length and breadth of the land, and did much toward strengthening the patriotic feeling of the country. In that speech he said that, although a Marylander and the son of a slaveholder, serving in the position of the Chief Magistrate of the State, he would use his influence to exclude slavery from any new State. After the return of peace he was elected to Congress, and in the 38th and 39th voted for the 14th amendment, the civil rights bill, the reconstruction measures, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and, in fact, favored all the Republican measures growing out of the late war. When he retired from the 40th Congress he received the appointment of Minister to Peru, from which mission he returned last summer, intending to spend his remaining years in the quietude of rural pursuits and pleasures.

**No SPECIAL SENATOR.**—The following is a copy of Governor Peck's letter, announcing the fact that he has concluded not to convene the Legislature in special session:

JERICHO, Jan. 17, 1876.

John N. Baxter, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee:

Dear Sir: After having considered the subject of a special session of the Legislature, in all its aspects, to the best of my judgment, I have come to the conclusion not to make the call for such a session. As it would serve no beneficial purpose to attempt to set forth the various considerations which have weighed in my mind for and against convening the Legislature, I deem it sufficient to make known the result. I hope the failure of this proposed means of aiding in the exhibition of the industries and resources of the State at the coming Centennial, such as the credit of the State demands, will not lead to the abandonment of the end sought to be accomplished.

Respectfully, and very truly yours,

ABRAHAM PECK.

The educational bill which Senator Edmunds of Vermont is agitating in Washington, provides for the establishment of a fund to be divided between the States and territories according to their population of children of school age. Certain conditions are laid down, the non-fulfillment of which will deprive the State from receiving its share. The fund is to be supported by appropriating one-half of the net cash proceeds from the sale, entry or location, or other disposition of public lands. This will be invested in United States five per cent. bonds, and will be held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, the interest to be divided as above described. The bill was presented, last January, in substantially the same form as now.

A very singular accident occurred at North Bennington, on the 16th inst. A young lady, while petting her dog on a bank, saw a snake, when, through some unaccountable way her foot slipped off, and she broke her leg just above the ankle.

## THE WORCESTER FORGERIES.

The Worcester Gazette of Wednesday evening publishes some facts in reference to Pond, the forger, derived from an interview with him by a reporter. It says Mr. P. appeared quite cheerful after sentence, and disposed to accept the situation without complaint. He declared that he had no purpose permanently to absent himself from the city, or to evade punishment for his crime, but realizing that the public mind would be much excited by impending disclosures, he absented himself temporarily, intending to return within a year, after the public mind had time to settle, and accept such punishment as might be imposed. It is further stated that there are in Worcester several business men whose names have been used by Mr. Pond, who are unable to ascertain to how great an extent they are involved, being unable to separate forged from genuine paper, the holders of the notes refusing to allow the application of the chemical test. One gentleman has information of over \$60,000 worth of paper bearing his name, but of all the notes he has been allowed to examine only one genuine one has been found. To a suggestion made to Mr. Pond that a statement from him might relieve some of his victims from the burden of these uncertain obligations he readily assented, but declared his inability to throw any light on the subject, for he could not tell except by the chemical test which notes were genuine. It does not lie in the power of the President, as some have supposed, to pardon him. His offence was forgery; he was tried by the State courts, under State laws, and the only lawful mitigation of his sentence must come from the Governor and Council, if it ever comes at all. In pronouncing sentence the Chief Justice said: "All forgeries are regarded by the law as the most criminal offences against property, for they affect confidence in a most deadly manner, the confidence which is the basis of all business dealings. The man upon whom a counterfeit \$5 note may be passed, but the crime has always been regarded as a fraud of magnitude, in the light of an offence against the currency, for if treated as a slight offence it would multiply until no man can know when he takes money whether he is safe or not."

**A BRAVE POLICEMAN.**—Thomas McBride of the fourth precinct, New York city police, at the peril of his life, has saved four persons from drowning in the East river. He is regarded by his comrades as one of the bravest men on the force, and has never been known to flinch in the face of any danger. Some time ago a watch was stolen from a lady in the middle of the afternoon. Officer McBride saw the thief running away, and ran after him. Finding the officer was gaining, the thief ran into a tall six-story tenement. Up stairs he went and out through the scuttle upon the roof which was steep and very slippery. The thief ran along the ridge, and when he was opposite one of the large chimneys, slid down it, believing that no officer would risk his life by following. McBride did not hesitate an instant. He followed the thief, and slid down the chimney as far as he could, but McBride seized him by the collar and shouted for help. A comrade saw McBride, went out on the ridge of the roof, and reached down his club, which McBride caught and drew himself up to the ridge with his prisoner. The thief was sent to Sing Sing for a term of years.

The last time that McBride saved a drowning person he was obliged to jump into the water with all his clothing on. The cold water nearly rendered him powerless at first, but he struck out manfully and saved a life. For his heroism the Life Saving association of the city of New York, have presented him with a large silver medal suitably inscribed. The police board have ordered his name to be inscribed upon the roll of honor and also to be placed on the record of meritorious officers.

We understand that the Hon. G. G. Benedict, editor of the Free Press, and Hon. Albert Clark, editor of the Messenger, are candidates for Congressional honors. Be that as it may, we have heard the names of three likelier editors mentioned for the position; one was the editor of the Clipper, another was Earle of the Citizen—we all know that he can run well—and last, Uncle Camp, of the Newport Express—Clipper.

What extra pains some folks take to link their names with men of influence and good character! Kinsey a candidate for Congress! We have frequently heard his name mentioned in connection with State Prison—in which the word "convict" occurred at the same time, and we have heard Camp spoken of as an elegant inmate of some idiotic asylum, but we have never heard either spoken of as candidates for Congress. We won't take the nomination; but a Consulship, O, a Consulship!—Earle.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has rendered its decision in the Central Vermont Railway contest favorable to the Smith party. The suit grew out of the purchase of a controlling interest in the road by Messrs. Langdon of Montpelier, and Mills of Boston; the shares were purchased on the day of the election of directors, and the Page party alleged that it was done for the purpose of controlling the election, and therefore fraudulent. The Court held that fraud was not proven, that the sale was valid, and sustain the election of the Smith board.

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## New Advertisements.

**"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.**  
Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Sewing Machines.  
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The Best Patterns and Sewing Machine Catalogue.  
AND "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.  
JAMES WATSON, "C" NEW YORK.

**ANTONISHING!**  
Full forty days ago, a young man, a student of the Free Press, was lost in the city of New York. He was a young man, a student of the Free Press, and was lost in the city of New York. He was a young man, a student of the Free Press, and was lost in the city of New York.

**\$10 A DAY** at home. Agents wanted. Quilt and Sewing Machine. "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO. JAMES WATSON, "C" NEW YORK.

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**VT. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AT JOHNSON.**  
The Spring Term will be February 18th. Forty Scholars free to teachers. All applicants for admission should be presented at the opening of the term. Send for catalogue to  
WILLIAM C. CRIPPEN, Principal.

**ORLEANS FAIR GROUND CO.**  
The stockholders of the Orleans Fair Ground Co. are requested to meet at the office of J. W. Groat, Town Clerk, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.  
J. W. Groat, Town Clerk.

**VICK'S FLORAL FLUID.**  
This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Only 25 cents for the first year. The first No. for 1876, just issued. 25¢ Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden &c., with cloth covers 60 cents.  
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

**It Pays! It Pays!! WHAT PAYS?**  
IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

**THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this, in extent beyond that of any other paper in the world. It is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufacturers, Mechanics, Inventors, and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

**PATENTS.** In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, are candidates for Congressional honors. Be that as it may, we have heard the names of three likelier editors mentioned for the position; one was the editor of the Clipper, another was Earle of the Citizen—we all know that he can run well—and last, Uncle Camp, of the Newport Express—Clipper.

**STATE OF VERMONT.**  
In Probate Court, held at Newbury, in said District, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1876.  
John B. French, late of Barton, in said District, deceased, presents his administrative account, and asks the Court to approve the same, and to make a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased.

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In Probate Court, held at Newbury, in said District, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1876.  
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## J. M. ROBERTS.

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**"JEWELRY"**  
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**ELGIN WATCHES.**  
Also a large assortment of Roger Brothers

**SILVER PLATED WARE:**  
Such as, Castles, Cake Baskets, Butter Trays, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Napkin Rings, Cellar Rings, or Shells, Tea Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Knives, Forks, Table Knives, &c. Gold Spectacles, Steel Pens, &c.

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Also Agent for the Smith American Organs.  
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Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876,  
and continue twelve weeks. Apply to  
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**GRANDY'S**  
**Cam Power Saw Set**  
For Mill Saws, Drag Saws, Band Saws, Hand Saws, &c. It is the only saw set in the world that will cut through any material, and is the only saw set that will cut through any material, and is the only saw set that will cut through any material.

**READ THIS!**  
"Send me one dozen Mill Saw Sets, they will be sent to me by express, and I will pay for the freight." L. K. BUELL, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

**AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.**  
GILMORE & CO., Successors to Gilmore & Co., are candidates for Congressional honors. Be that as it may, we have heard the names of three likelier editors mentioned for the position; one was the editor of the Clipper, another was Earle of the Citizen—we all know that he can run well—and last, Uncle Camp, of the Newport Express—Clipper.

**LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCIP.**  
General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been granted land warrants in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted land warrants in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted land warrants in the State of Vermont.

**ARRANGERS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.**  
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND SAILORS, who have been granted pay and bounty in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted pay and bounty in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted pay and bounty in the State of Vermont.

**PENSIONS.**  
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND SAILORS, who have been granted pensions in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted pensions in the State of Vermont, and who have been granted pensions in the State of Vermont.

**GREAT SALES!**  
Reduced Prices  
Clearing. Clearing.  
Millinery and Fancy Goods

**A. J. CUTLERS**  
FOR 1876.  
Barton, Vt., Dec. 1, 1875.